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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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HIGHLIGHTS

Thousands of youth entered the labor force in June following the end of the regular school year. Many did not find a job and unemployment in Washington State rose 8,800 from May to total 251,600 in June. The increase, however, was about normal for June. The unemployment rate was up from a revised 12.1 percent in May to 12.4 percent. The national rate in June was 9.8 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted)

	June 1982*	May 1982*	June 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,023,500	2,004,900	2,026,300
Employment	1,771,900	1,762,100	1,840,400
Unemployment	251,600	242,800	185,900
State Rate	12.4	12.1	9.2
National Rate	9.8	9.1	7.7

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Seasonal factors also increased employment in the state between May and June. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 11,200 higher with the trade and service industries accounting for most of the new jobs. In contrast to the May-June seasonal gain, nonfarm payrolls continued to run well under year-earlier levels with the June 1982 total 50,500 below that of June 1981. The largest year-to-year losses were in manufacturing, construction, and state and local government.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

A wide range of unemployment rates continue to be noted around the state in June, from a high of 24.3 percent in Pend Oreille County, where lumbering is the major manufacturing industry, to a low of 5.1 percent in Garfield County where wheat farming is the major activity. It should be noted that unemployment rates do not necessarily indicate where it is easier to find a job. Garfield County's jobless rate is low because many of its residents are self-employed farmers. The county has little construction employment and essentially no manufacturing jobs. Moreover, because the county's population is small, it would take only 100 more unemployed workers to boost the area's jobless rate from 5.1 percent to 12.5 percent--slightly over the statewide average.

In the state's major metropolitan areas, unemployment generally rose in June as it did statewide, because of the influx of youth into the labor force. The rate for the Seattle-Everett area moved up from 10.5 in May to 11.1 in June, while Tacoma's rate rose from 12.4 to 12.8 percent. The jobless rate in Spokane increased moderately, 12.2 to 12.4 percent, but the rate in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area jumped from 15.1 to 16.8 percent because of layoffs related to the mothballing of a nuclear power plant (WNP#1) as well as higher youth unemployment. The number of unemployed individuals in the Yakima Metropolitan Area rose moderately, but the percentage who were jobless fell from 15.9 to 15.5 percent. Employment in the area increased sharply as its agricultural industries shifted into high gear.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment rose 1,200 between May and June. Lumber and wood products employers reported an increase of 1,300, but a loss of 1,300 jobs occurred in transportation equipment with most of the cutback occurring in aerospace. A seasonal gain of 900 was noted in food products, while pulp and paper added 800 as some mills recalled workers on layoff. Aluminum employment fell an additional 600 in June due to continued weak national demand from the automobile and construction industries.

Manufacturing employment was 16,700 below its year-earlier level in June. Adjusting for a noneconomic industrial code change, which shifted 5,500 workers from services to aerospace in January 1982, the actual 12-month drop totaled 22,200. The adjusted loss in aerospace alone was 9,900, while lumber employment was 4,600 below its depressed June 1981 level. Other sizable declines over the year included losses of 2,300 in aluminum and 1,200 in pulp and paper.

The adverse developments in the state's manufacturing industries parallel national trends. While the number of manufacturing jobs in the state fell 7.2 percent over the year, manufacturing payrolls nationally were down 6.7 percent. Obviously, significant improvement in job opportunities in this state will not occur until the nation's economy improves. Many of the industries in Washington--aircraft, aluminum, lumber, pulp-paper, etc.--depend on national and/or international markets to operate profitably. Based on state demand only, many would not exist.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade payrolls rose 3,400 from May to June. Seasonal growth at eating and drinking places was credited with most of the increase. June invariably sees a pick up in tourist business at restaurants as well as increased patronage by local residents--especially on warm days when the time required to prepare food at home can be spent more enjoyably on outdoor activities.

The services group added 3,000 jobs with about one-third of the gain at hotels-motels. The staffing of new hotels in the Seattle area was an important factor in the expansion. The hiring of summer workers at parks and forests pushed government employment up 1,600. All but 300 of the gain was on the Federal level. Construction employment rose 700, but the gain was well below normal for June. Layoffs at Hanford related to the mothballing of a nuclear power plant (WNP#1) continued to retard seasonal growth in June. High interest rates, of course, continue to keep seasonal growth in both home building and commercial construction at low levels.

Major changes in the nonmanufacturing industries between June 1981 and 1982 included sizable losses in construction and state and local government. Construction payrolls were down 17,600, or 19 percent, from their depressed year-earlier level. State and local government employment dropped 11,100 over the 12-month period with 9,000 of the cutback in education. Reductions were required, of course, because of low

growth in tax revenues due to the recession and cutbacks in Federal funding of programs administered by state and local government agencies. Federal civilian employment in the state itself was down 800 over the year. Transportation employment fell 4,800 year to year because of less industrial activity. Retail trade payrolls dropped 800 from June 1981, which seems at first to be a remarkably small reduction in light of the payroll losses in the goods-producing sector. Between 1978 and 1979, however, retail payrolls jumped nearly 15,000.

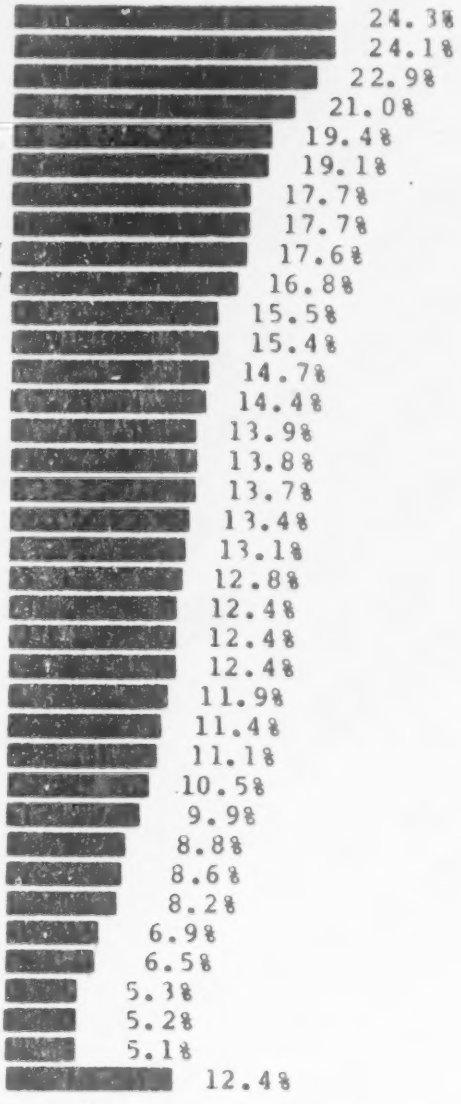
The finance, insurance, and real estate (up 700) and services (up 900) industries were the only nonmanufacturing divisions to post gains over the year. The increase in the services group would have been 6,400, had it not been for an industrial code change which shifted workers formerly classified in services to aerospace. The largest segment in services is medical services, which is affected less by recessions than most other economic activities. The growth rate in services, though, is down considerably from that of the late 1970's.

WEEKLY EARNINGS
AVERAGE $428.06

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State rose $12.30 from April to average $428.06 in May. Weekly hours moved up from 37.9 to average 39.2, but hourly pay fell five cents to average $10.92. Major changes over the month included a jump in weekly hours in lumber from 34.8 hours in April to 39.1 in May. Hours in April were depressed by a labor dispute. With the strike over, weekly pay in lumber rose $48.88 from April to average $422.28. Working hours in canning also jumped, from 37.0 to 41.7, as canneries began processing the asparagus crop. Average hourly pay in the industry, however, dropped from $7.48 to $7.14 because of the hiring of lower-paid seasonal workers. Nonetheless, weekly pay at canneries rose nearly $21 to average $297.74 in May because of the longer work week.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up $27.44 over the year in May for a gain of 6.8 percent. Average weekly hours averaged 39.2 in both May 1981 and 1982, but average hourly pay rose from $10.22 to $10.92 year to year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
June, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

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RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date July 27, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	June 1982 Preliminary 3/				May 1982 Revised				June 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,023,500	1,771,900	251,600	12.4	2,004,900	1,762,100	242,800	12.1	2,026,300	1,840,400	185,900	9.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	881,100	783,700	97,400	11.1	875,400	783,300	92,100	10.5	880,300	808,400	71,900	8.2
King County	690,600	617,200	73,400	10.6	685,900	616,900	69,000	10.1	691,000	636,600	54,400	7.9
Tacoma SMSA	182,700	159,400	23,300	12.8	181,800	159,200	22,600	12.4	178,700	161,600	17,100	9.6
Spokane SMSA	150,300	131,700	18,600	12.4	149,900	131,600	18,300	12.2	152,300	138,000	14,300	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	83,630	69,620	14,010	16.8	83,460	70,820	12,640	15.1	84,950	78,830	6,120	7.2
Yakima SMSA	92,860	78,440	14,420	15.5	88,780	74,680	14,100	15.9	90,890	81,470	9,420	10.4
Adams	7,660	6,790	870	11.4	7,280	6,660	620	8.5	7,430	6,750	680	9.2
Asotin	8,470	7,360	1,110	13.1	8,480	7,330	1,150	13.6	8,710	7,890	820	9.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,270	31,520	6,750	17.6	37,020	30,570	6,450	17.4	39,170	33,980	5,190	13.2
Clallam	20,360	16,480	3,880	19.1	19,660	16,230	3,430	17.4	20,600	17,550	3,050	14.8
Clark	95,350	84,020	11,330	11.9	94,730	83,480	11,250	11.9	93,360	85,240	8,120	8.7
Columbia	3,090	2,890	200	6.5	2,900	2,690	210	7.2	2,880	2,730	150	5.2
Cowlitz	34,490	28,380	6,110	17.7	33,890	28,590	5,300	15.6	35,200	30,730	4,470	12.7
Ferry	2,820	2,140	680	24.1	2,800	2,130	670	23.9	2,770	2,440	330	11.9
Garfield	1,180	1,120	60	5.1	1,170	1,100	70	6.0	1,160	1,100	60	5.2
Grant	22,910	19,750	3,160	13.8	22,730	19,820	2,910	12.8	23,450	20,630	2,820	12.0
Grays Harbor	34,250	29,230	5,020	14.7	34,140	29,070	5,070	14.9	36,630	32,090	4,540	12.4
Island	14,020	12,630	1,390	9.9	13,840	12,510	1,330	9.6	13,850	12,580	1,270	9.2
Jefferson	6,680	5,980	700	10.5	6,610	5,850	760	11.5	6,860	6,140	720	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	61,030	55,650	5,380	8.8	60,440	55,230	5,210	8.6	60,230	55,860	4,370	7.3
Kittitas	10,450	9,000	1,450	13.9	10,450	8,840	1,610	15.4	10,360	9,220	1,140	11.0
Klickitat	8,060	6,370	1,690	21.0	7,650	5,950	1,700	22.2	7,740	6,730	1,010	13.0
Lewis	23,370	19,780	3,590	15.4	23,090	19,220	4,470	18.9	24,450	21,150	3,300	13.5
Lincoln	4,310	4,080	230	5.3	4,300	4,040	260	6.0	4,410	4,110	300	6.8
Mason	10,630	9,170	1,460	13.7	10,570	9,090	1,480	14.0	11,710	10,280	1,430	12.2
Okanogan	18,390	15,130	3,260	17.7	18,130	12,850	3,280	20.3	17,270	14,870	2,400	13.9
Pacific	7,400	6,410	990	13.4	7,410	6,230	1,180	15.9	7,910	6,840	1,070	13.5
Pend Oreille	3,370	2,550	820	24.3	3,470	2,590	880	25.4	3,240	2,750	490	15.1
San Juan	3,620	3,370	250	6.9	3,450	3,150	300	8.7	3,580	3,310	270	7.5
Skagit	32,420	27,760	4,660	14.4	31,880	27,260	4,620	14.5	33,190	29,330	3,860	11.6
Skamania	3,400	2,620	780	22.9	3,340	2,570	770	23.1	3,570	3,050	520	14.6
Stevens	11,710	9,440	2,270	19.4	11,040	9,210	2,430	20.9	11,340	9,890	1,450	12.8
Olympia SMSA	54,660	47,880	6,780	12.4	55,220	48,380	6,840	12.4	55,730	50,030	5,700	10.2
Wahkiakum	1,400	1,280	120	8.6	1,330	1,240	90	6.8	1,460	1,350	130	8.8
Walla Walla	24,850	22,810	2,040	8.2	24,650	22,810	2,040	8.2	25,270	23,840	1,430	5.7
Bellingham SMSA	48,780	42,730	6,050	12.4	48,620	42,600	6,020	12.4	48,840	43,450	5,390	11.0
Whitman	15,600	14,790	810	5.2	15,820	15,200	620	3.9	16,860	16,220	640	3.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	June 1982 (Prel.)	May 1982 (Rev.)	June 1981	May 1981	Change May 82 to June 82	Change June 81 to June 82
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,023.5	2,004.9	2,026.3	1,997.2	+18.6	-2.8
EMPLOYMENT	1,771.9	1,762.1	1,840.4	1,820.6	+9.8	-68.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	251.6	242.8	185.9	176.6	+8.8	+65.7
Percent of Labor Force	12.4	12.1	9.2	8.8	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jun. 1982 (Prel.)	May. 1982 (Rev.)	Jun. 1981	May. 1981	Change May. 82 to Jun. 82	Change Jun. 81 to Jun. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,578.0	1,566.8	1,628.5	1,617.6	+11.2	-50.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	290.4	289.2	307.1	304.1	+1.2	-16.7
Durable Goods	205.2	205.8	220.6	218.6	-0.6	-15.4
Lumber & Wood Products	41.6	40.3	46.2	44.7	+1.3	-4.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	+0.2	-0.2
Ferrous Metals	4/2.8	4/3.0	3.7	3.6	-0.2	-0.9
Nonferrous Metals	10.5	11.1	13.1	12.9	-0.6	-2.6
Aluminum	8.6	9.2	10.9	10.8	-0.6	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.3	0	-0.5
Machinery	25.2	25.1	26.1	25.9	+0.1	-0.9
Machinery exc. Electrical	14.6	14.6	15.4	15.2	0	-0.8
Electrical Equipment	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7	+0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/	93.0	94.3	98.5	98.9	-1.3	-5.5
Aerospace 5/	74.9	75.9	79.3	79.8	-1.0	-4.4
Ship Building & Repair	13.4	13.5	14.1	14.0	-0.1	-0.7
Other Transp. Equipment	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	-0.2	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 2/	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	0	+0.3
Nondurable Goods	85.2	83.4	86.5	85.5	+1.8	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.1	+0.9	+0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.1	+0.5	0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	+0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	16.2	15.4	17.4	17.0	+0.8	-1.2
Printing & Publishing	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7	-0.1	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	+0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	0	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	76.1	75.4	93.7	92.2	+0.7	-17.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	4/86.3	4/85.8	90.9	89.3	+0.5	-4.6
Railroad Transportation	7.9	7.9	9.3	9.7	0	-1.4
Other Transportation	4/43.7	4/43.4	47.1	45.4	+0.3	-3.4
Communications & Utilities	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.2	+0.2	+0.2
TRADE	384.7	380.9	4/385.9	4/381.8	+3.8	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	100.5	100.1	4/100.9	4/100.1	+0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	284.2	280.8	285.0	281.7	+3.4	-0.8
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	92.3	92.0	91.6	91.0	+0.3	+0.7
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS 5/	4/320.5	4/317.5	319.6	318.4	+3.0	+0.9
GOVERNMENT	324.5	322.9	336.4	337.6	+1.6	-11.9
Federal	66.7	65.4	67.5	66.4	+1.3	-0.8
State & Local	257.8	257.5	268.9	271.2	+0.3	-11.1
Education	143.0	145.1	152.0	154.3	-2.1	-9.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	+0.4	+0.5

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.